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JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

PARK THEATRE-BOUQUETS AND BOMBSHELLS. BROADWAY THEATRE-A WOMAN OF THE PROPLE BOOTH'S THEATRE-HENRY VIII. WALLACK'S THEATRE-SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL GILMORRIS GARDEN-PEDESTRIANISM. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-MOTHER AND SON. PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE-CANDLE NIBLO'S GARDEN-MLISA
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-THE MIGHTY DOLLAR. CRMANIA THEATRE-DIE WAISE VON LOWOOD NEW YORK AOUARIUM-HERRMANN. BOWERY THEATRE-DICK DRIFT. THEATRE COMIQUE-VARIETY. OLYMPIC THEATRE-VARIETY. BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. AMERICAN INSTITUTE - EXHIBITION BAYMARKET THEATRE-VARIETY. FOURTEENTH STREET-CIRCUS. THEATRE BRIGHTON-VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE - VARIETY.

BROAD ST. THEATRE, Philadelphia - Robert Heller.

TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1878.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and fair followed by increasing winds and cloudiness. Tomorrow it will be warm and cloudy, with brisk winds and possibly showers.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was fairly active, with a rather irregular range of prices. Gold was steady at 1003s. Government and railroad bonds were strong and States dull. Money on call was in active demand, ending at 210 a 5 per cent.

THE BANKRUPTCY LISTS are growing beautifully less-fifty per cent below a year ago.

MR. TILDEN'S lost account books are still missing. Is there a Returning Board any-

A DECREASE in the yellow fever statistics is the cheering news from New Orleans this morning.

TWENTY-EIGHT REMOVALS have been ordered in the Custom House-all, of course, in the interest of civil service reform.

CONEY ISLAND'S CARAVANSARIES have been closed for the season. It will take the proprietors all winter to count their profits.

business this year as compared with last shows that somebody must be making money rapidly.

THE CRICKET MATCH between the Australian team and the St. George's club at Hoboken today promises to be the best ever played in this

THE PRESIDENT'S next trip will be to this city, to attend the meeting of the Peabody edual fund trustees. He leaves Washi this evening.

COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL returns this morning to his epistolary battle with the Comptroller as vigorous as ever. Is the controversy to last

ANOTHER ADVANCE in the price of coal has been ordered by the Pennsylvania monopolists. Of course not a word is said about an advance in the miners' wages.

UNLESS THE MANAGERS of the east side rapid transit road contrive to do better they and their line will soon become as unpopular and odious as the surface concern beneath them.

IN THE OPENION of the Attorney General publie officers are not required to receive the subsidiary silver coin when the amount to be paid is nore than five dollars. Private persons will hardly be so particular with their creditors.

IF THE TESTIMONY in the Billings trial yesterday is worth anything, a pistol and not a gun was the weapon used in the murder. It is hard to say, however, what the experts on the other side will swear to.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION that has gone in quest of information among Indian agents and other experts as to the advisability of transferring the wards of the nation, as they are facetionsly called, from the civil to the military authorities, is likely to come back no wiser than it went. This result might have been foreseen by any body of men not on a government com-

THE WEATHER.—The storm centre is still over the western lakes and the Northern Misponri and Mississippi Valley districts, having made hardly any eastward progress since Sunday. The pressure has fallen very rapidly at the centre of the depression and is now exceedingly low. The gradients are steep in some of the districts on the eastern margin of the depression, and the winds are very high. It is very probable, however, that they will become steeper when the low area reaches the Middle Atlantic States, on account of the area of high barometer being over those districts. The pressare continues low over the Gulf districts, and is gradually falling in the Western sections. Very little rain seems to attend the Western depression. It has fallen over the northwestern lake regions and the Rocky Mountain districts. A general fall has also attended the depression that is over the Gulf districts. It is very probable that the precipitation will increase when the depression passes over the take regions. The winds have been from brisk to high in the northern lake regions and the Northwest, brisk over the Gulf coasts and light to fresh elsewhere. The temperature has risen in all the districts except the extreme Northwest. The weather in New York and its vieinity to-day will be warm and fair, followed by increasing winds and cloudiness. To-morrow it will be warm and cloudy, with brisk winds and possibly showers.

The Impending Change of Ministry in Canada. In Lord Dufferin's entertaining speech on

the 24th ult. -a speech which passed easily 'from grave to gay, from lively to severe,' and contained perhaps as much wit as wisdom-His Lordship expressed a doubt whether the success of our constitution is not more due to the fortitude, good sense and moderation of the generations which followed its adoption than to the political sagacity of its framers. Our own statesmen have always held a different opinion, and few Americans will doubt that on this point Lord Dufferin is mistaken. It is chiefly owing to the original excellence of the federal constitution that the political degeneracy of succeeding times has not ruined the Republic. But when Lord Dufferin had set himself the task of maintaining the superiority of the Dominion government he felt obliged to ascribe the great success of our institutions to some other cause than their intrinsic excellence. He even goes so far as to assert that our intelligent classes have a furtive preference for the Canadian constitution. "Certain I am," says His Lordship in his pleasant vein, "that there is not a thinking American, however proud he may be of his country, that does not cast a sheep's eye-(laughter)-across the border at our more fortunate condition." This sportive metaphor makes our Republic a bashful maiden who "never told her love" but cannot quite conceal it, and who casts sidelong glances at the object of her admiration. This talk about casting sheep's eyes is pretty and sentimental, and we infer from it that in the large intercourse of hospitality between Earl Dufferin and Americans some of our citizens have proved quite his match in the exchange of after

dinner compliments. We do not really "cast sheep's eyes" at Canada; but many of our citizens take an open and intelligent interest in her government and people, and recognize the tact that her politics are measurably free from some of the evils that afflict and debase our own. But party spirit runs quite as high on the other side of the border as it does in the United States, and its party press is quite as venomous and abusive, although the prizes scrambled for are not nearly so important. Canada has no regular army, no navy, no foreign intercourse, and its other sources of patronage are comparatively small. Our vast fiscal system, under which we collect and disburse an immense annual revenue, creates temptations which are a sore trial to public virtue. If the Canadian government dispensed as great a patronage and handled as colossal a revenue we see nothing in the working of its political system to justify a supposition that its affairs would be better managed than ours. On the two points singled out by Lord Dufferin as topics of warning the superiority of Canada is not very manifest. One of these topics of warning is our elective judiciary, and the other our unstable civil service. On the first head it may be replied that our federal judiciary is not elective, all the federal judges, not only of the Supreme Court, but of the circuit courts and the numerous district courts, being appointed for life and quite independent of the mutations of party politics. The same thing is true of quite a number of our State judiciaries, including all those of New England, the State of New Jersey and some other States. The elective system has not yet led to any very marked abuses in a majority of the States that have adopted it, and in New York, where the judges are elected for the long period of fourteen years, our courts are as pure and independent as those of New England although there have been some exceptions in this city. As to the other point, the civil service, it cannot be disputed that there is an urgent necessity for reform ; but this necessity is nearly as great in Canada as in the United States. The question which is most agitated just now in the press of the Dominion is whether Mr. Mackenzie may make appointments previous to his resignation. Those who take the affirmative call up the example of Sir John Macdonald previous to his forced retirement in 1874, when he filled offices by wholesale before yielding up his authority. It is rejoined that Mr. Mackenzie condemned and denounced the action of his predecessor in that respect and that a sense of consistency should therefore preclude him from imitating the example. In point of fact there is at present a host of applicants for offices now in Ottawa, the capital, besieging Mr. Mackenzie for places previous to his resignation. ail of which shows that politicians act after

The politics of Canada are well worth observation in this conjuncture. What takes place on a change of administration is an interesting point of comparison in the working of the new governments. Our own system does not leave an open door for the kind of discussions which now engross attention in Canada. The consequences of a decisive election are never with us a matter of doubt or debate. If we had a period of violent agitation after the last Presidential election it was only because the result of the election was in doubt. Had the opposition won as clear and admitted a victory as it has done in the recent elections in Canada no question could have arisen as to the respective rights of the outgoing and incoming administrations. There is an active dispute in Canada as to when the Mackenzie government should lay down its authority. It rests in its option to adopt either of three courses. If it chooses to hold on until the regular meeting of Parliament next winter it is at liberty to do so, and there is no power to overrule its decision. This is one course. Another equally constitutional course is to summon the new Parliament at an early day and yield up its authority when Parliament assembles. The third course, also constitutional, is to resign at some early date fixed by itself without waiting either for a regular session or a specially called session. Our government leaves no place for discus-

their kind in the Dominion as well as in the

United States.

are no longer any contested questions between the two parties. The outgoing administration has a period of four months to close up its business without interference, and the incoming administration has the same interval for preparation. The new Cabinet can be deliberately selected, and the power passes smoothly into new hands at a date fixed by law. In this respect at least the American constitution has an ad-

vantage over that of the Dominion. Another question which is now debated in Canada with no small heat and acrimony relates to the power of appointment in the interim between the election and the transfer of power. In our government such controversies and the heart-burnings they occasion do not arise. It is conceded (or at least has been since the last appointments of President Adams in the first year of this century) that the President is as free to fill all vacancies after the election of his successor as he would have been had he been re-elected. This admitted power has sometimes, though rarely, been abused to create vacancies for the purpose of filling them, but public opinion always condemns such a proceeding. President Fillmore once did something akin to this, although not quite this. He wished before his retirement to provide for Postmaster General Hall, a particular friend, and the mission to Mexico happening to fall vacant he offered it to Judge Conkling, the father of the present Senator, and thus created an opportunity to give a life position on the bench to Mr. Hall, who made an excellent and respected district judge. As a general rule a retiring President fills all vacancies without scheming to create any, and public opinion sanctions this constitutional practice. In this respect, too, our system is better than that of the Dominion, as leading to a more easy, quiet and orderly transfer of power and supplying less fuel to excitement on a change of administration. Lord Dufferin will not regard what we have here said as a casting of sheep's eyes, but as an open and, we trust, a rational criticism.

Steamboat Inspection. With a proper system of boiler inspection and capable engineers such so-called "accidents" as that of the Adelphi could not happen, because if a boiler is strong enough to pass a proper inspection, and if the engineer is fit to manage it and is not careless, an explosion would seem to be impossible. The Adelphi's boiler was duly inspected by the government inspector, John W. Blake, so late as the 25th of June, and he officially certified that it was in good order and safe. The owner of the vessel says that the engineer was a careful and experienced man, who had been long in his service. Nevertheless the boiler exploded, and now we hear it said that the system of government inspection is not calculated to disclose the real condition of steamboat boilers.

The jury which inquires into the causes of the explosion has an extremely important duty to perform; and we trust the officers having the inquiry in charge will see that it is thorough. We are glad to see that the proper authorities in Washington mean to look into the case. It is time they should do so. There have been recently quite a number of boiler explosions : and we suspect that the inspections have been less frequent than safety demands. As the government makes boiler inspection imperative, and by its own inspectors, it may justly be held to a large responsibility by the public, which depends for its safety upon the carefulness and skill of the inspectors. What the public now wants to know and ought to insist on knowing is by whose carelesness or lack of skill and famous men are proud to have mastered, knowledge so many passengers of the Adelphi met their death.

The Howgate Expedition. Owing to the failure of Congress to make an appropriation for the purpose the trip of the Florence to the Arctic regions is, so far as the main objects in view are concerned. utterly fruitless. Captain Tyson, the accomplished commander of the little vessel, tells elsewhere the story of the voyage, and the letter we print from him may be considered as the official report of the expedition. It will be seen that the difficulties in the way were not a few, but they were all overcome by the skill and determination of Captain Tyson and his officers, and if they had been supported as they expected the Howgate plan of solving the polar mystery would now be pretty well advanced. As it is, the work of the Florence will nearly all have to be gone over again, and of course nothing can be done if Congress withholds its assistance. In a scientific point of view the expedition has met with some success. Messrs. Kumlin and Sherman seem to have made excellent use of their time and opportunity, but the sum of their researches and discoveries cannot yet be accurately estimated. Captain Tyson's letter is exceedingly interesting, and it is really a pity that so much time and effort should have been expended almost in vain.

Is It a Put Up Job!

A rumor was current in the city yesterday that an arrangement had been made by which Courtney was to lose and Hanlan to win in the coming contest at Lachine. We have taken the trouble to investigate this report and it will be seen by our despatches that Courtney himself and the representative of Hanlan emphatically deny that there is any truth in it. A curious fact in connection with the affair is that a similar report is current in Montreal in regard to Hanlan. We are glad to have the denials of the two men, and trust that they have been, as they assert, unjustly accused. It is unfortunate for Courtney that circumstances in his rowing record have needed a great deal of explanation, and he cannot complain if even his friends are scared at rumors. The only way out of the position in which he has thus been placed is to win in the contest. He has repeatedly professed his ability to do so, and the public will expect him to make good his words. If he is beaten he must be able to show that it was sion and agitation founded on such uncer- through no fault of his own and to furnish tainties. When a clear election has neces- the most indisputable proofs that he did sitated a change of administration there all in his power to vanquish his opponent.

The October Elections.

Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio and West Virginia hold elections during the present month of October. Of these States Georgia, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia are democratic; Iowa and Nebraska are republican, and Colorado is claimed by the republicans.

It is not too much to say that, except Georgia, Iowa and West Virginia, all the October States are this year doubtful. The republicans seem confident of carrying Ohio; they will, of course, carry Iowa; and they have a reasonable chance of Indiana. But the result is uncertain everywhere, and it is awaited by the politicians of all parties with the most lively interest, because there is a general and we believe a correct impression that the October elections will this year very largely influence the result of the November elections to follow. The puzzle of the political year is how strong the greenback vote will be, and how much it will draw away from each of the old parties. If the greenbackers poll the dissatisfied vote pretty generally they can hardly fail to carry a good many Congressional districts. But if they draw to themselves only or mainly the greenbackers proper they will poll but a small vote in the aggregate, and the principal effect of their movement will be to defeat here and there the calculations of the regular politicians and give democratic districts to republicans or republican districts to the democrats. The result in Maine showed that there was there a widespread dissatisfaction with both parties. What politicians are new anxious to know is, whether this feeling extends to other States and is so general as to produce positive results.

Dining Rooms and Restaurants.

There is a sneaking impression abroad among American housekeepers that men are not particularly sorry when they find an excuse to dine at a restaurant instead of at home, and the husbands of these same ladies have occasionally been known to remark that the home appetites of their wives and children are very different from those they display during any little jaunt away from home. It would be creditable to the home table if these impressions were founded only on the zest which change gives to hunger, but it is more than likely that the real cause may be found in the family kitchen. There are thousands of New York homes in which the upholstery and decoration are elegant and satisfying, but when the dining table is reached a sense of inefficiency dawns upon the mind of the beholder. The blame cannot be laid upon small means or poorly supplied markets, for good meals cost no more than poor ones, and the markets of New York are unequalled for variety and quality of food. But while the restaurateur always has a cook and knows that the success of the business depends upon the cook's ability, the meals for a household are generally prepared by a person who does most of the menial work of the family and who has never had any intelligent training in the business of preparing food. A family with such a cook is fortunate if it gets even a small round of palatable dishes. There seems no alternative but for householders themselves to resume some of the responsibilities which of late years they have been resigning and either have their domestics trained in the admirable "cooking school" which was organized in this city several years ago or to instruct them themselves. Nowhere but in the large cities of the United States is the art of cooking confined to menials alone. It is an art which many rich women and and certainly there is no other so impor tant in its influence upon human life, health and comfort.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

J. Bull has gone to Cabul.

Poor Congressman Ackien-he is too protty to last. Major General John M. Schofield is at the Hotel

Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, is at the New York Hotel. It was stated in London yesterday morning that Lord Beaconsfield is suffering from an acute attack of

Dean Stanley arrived in Baltimore from Philadelphis yesterday and in the evening had a reception at Johns Hookins University.

MA private letter from Alexander H. Stephens says that his bemorrhages are subsiding, and there is a consequent improvement of health. Mr. Kurd von Schiözer, German Minister at Wash.

ington, and Mr J. H. de Hegermann Lindencrone, the Danish Minister, are at the Brevoort House. Postmaster General Key will return to Washington about the 25th of October. A letter received at the department from him announces that he has had a

pleasant trip and is in good health. Who comes to thee when howls do fly? My only darling, lit is 1? My bown, so good, so fair and bartless, Thou never, never couldst be 'cartless,

Miss Kate Field, who has been making a tour of Switzerland with Mme. Ristori, is now visiting the wile of Hennessy, the artist, at Trouville, Normandy, where she is having her portrait painted in Gree

Andrew D. White, president of Cornell University, returned to Ithaca yesterday afternoon, after two years' absence in Europe, to reassume his duties as executive head of the University. A most hearty and enthusiastic welcome was given him by the professors Lendon Truth, whose editor has been to the Black

Forest, uncavallerly says:-"The carnivorous propensities of German women are absolutely astounding-they eat of every dish and not seldom eat twice. It is discushanting to see a bewirching beingflaxen-baired, blue-eyed, pouting mouthed young nymph-divide her pike with her knife, then merse the blade in the accompanying vinegar, and, with the speed of lightning, thrust it into her

London Dramatic News:-"Scotland, I hear, is to supply the fashionable beauty of next year, who is to eclipse not only Mrs. Langury, but even Mrs. Cornwallis West and the Counters of Lousdale. She is tal and statuerque, with a glerious abundance of the real the other women will contempously pronounce to be red—but for all that it isn't. I wonder who will be the unhappy being who will in this case occupy the

numiliations position of 'beauty's husband? Tycoon of Japan, is a student in Paris, living quietly as M. Tokugawa. He is small, lithe and well dressed. His income is \$200,000 a year, of which he spends a little on himself and sends the remainder to his fol lowers who were rulned by the revolution. Very few of his jellow students know who he is. He will learn all be can at the Sorbonne, and will then go to London to continue his studies. Eleven years ago, when the Japanese Embassy went to London, he, then a little boy, headed it, as brother of the Tycoon, and the

AMUSEMENTS.

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-CAMILLE. Camille.....Modjeska Madame Prudence....Mrs. Eidridge Nanine.................May Gallagher M. Daval. Mr. F. R. Pierco
DeVarville Mr. J. W. Carroll
Gaston Riexu. (bis first appearance as this theatire.)

pearance in New York during the present seaso and a large audience greeted her with a heartiness which must have assured the able actress that her admirers in this city are numerous and devoted. It will be taken for granted that the title role of the plece (Camille) was admirably acted, for New York has seen Modjeska in this part before. Considerable credit is due the rest of the cast, however, and particularly to Mr. Frank Clements, who made his first appearance in the exacting part of Armand. After Juliet and Pauline the part of Camille is the

appearance in the exacting part of Armand.

After Juliet and Pauline the part of Camille is the one to which actreases have most aspired for a quarter of a century. The play has consequently been seen by nearly every one who attends to actres at all, and its various representations have probably caused more indignation and disgust than have ever been proviked by any other play. This has not always been because of the nature of the piece itself, though this is about as offensive as it could be to persons not utterly destitute of morais and taste. It aspite of all the profound artistic disquisitions that have been made upon Camille the truth remains that it was born of an unbestitu imagination; that its suggestions are worse than unpleasant, and that while it, like the vilest act of the greatest criminal, may ruggest weighty moral dedections, its author had no higher purpose than to create a sensation. Played as it has usually been, its worst features have been intensified, and its art, which is undeniable, has been invisible, athough this latter has been all that has justified the production of the play. It is Modjesta's highest achievement to have so presented the leading character that the art of the author, and much more than even he imagined, is so continuously displayed as to banish all thought of the etitical quality of the piece, and also to have created a character frem which there does not process, une there word, look or act, a single suggestion of an offensive personality. Impure though Canille may be, through clienturances or hechmand, whose character is not without frequent iminations in good society. How uterly she departs from the role of the wanton is manifested by the sense of broken symmetry which affects the audience when, at the end of the second act, after Armand adjures her to decide between him and De Varville, she bestines an instaut before tearing the note of the laster. Dumas' Camille would have nestituded in the responsibly in the courts act, then the actress came upon the part is one

THE ROZE-MAPLESON CONCERT. more appreciative audience than on last evening, when the season of the Marte Roze-Mapleson combinaion was inaugurated under very encouraging circumstances The programme opened with Cherubini's verture, "Anacreon," which was artistically peroverture, "Anacreon," which was artistically performed. But the main feature of the cencert was the reappearance of Marie Roze. She sang "Robert, toi que l'aime," with harp accompaniment, and in response to a hearty encore, gave "Comin' Taro' the Rye" with piquancy, though perhaps a trifle too rapidly. Her interpretation of the waitz, "L'Ardita," was more successful, while the encore of "Five o'Clock in the Morning" won spectaneous applause. The isonors of the vening fell in a large measure to Mr. W. I. Carleton, whose spieudid baritone voice was heard to great advantage in Barri's "L'Ombra della Croce," and the encore which his artistic performance clicited was enthusiastically persistent. Later on he sang the remanza from "Dimorsh," "Sot Vendicate Arsat." Signor Brignoli's efforts last evening latity satisticed his numerous admirers. His voice was in the condition, and whether in the rendi-Vendicato Arsat." Signor Briznoli's efforts last evening intrip seconisched his numerous admirers. His voice was in the condition, and whether in the rendition of the romanza, "Colii Nativi & Cari," "Love Once Again" or in his well known encore of "Good Bye, Sweetheart" it was evident that his fermer triumphs had sirred him up on this occasion to additional efforts. The interest in the concert was enhanced by the presence of Mr. Louis Biumenberg, who performed in a thoroughly artistic manber a violencello sole, by Servais, "O Cara Memoria," in the course of which he displayed spiendid execution and a fine appreciation of the subject. Mr. Ferdinand Duicken played Mondelssohn's second certo D minor for plane and orchestra, and subsequently a plane sole, a, "Canon en forme de Marche (Duicken); b, "Gavotte" (1706–1784), (Padre Martin).

"MIGHTY DOLLAR" AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

An immense audience greeted Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence in the "Mighty Dollar" last evening at the Grand Opera House, where they have been engaged for a limited period. The play was splendidly

Robertson's popular comedy, "Ours," was played at the Brooklyn Park Theatre last evening, before an audience that was as enthusiastic as it was large. Mr. Lester Wailack appeared as liugh Chalcot, the rich brewer, who was bored with money and seciety and everything citylized. Mr. Wallack's interpretation of this role is too well known to need special mention at this time. It is enough to say that he played the part with all that sangiroid for which he is conspicuous, and kept the audience in a continual roar of lauguter with his dry humor. The piece was very well played throughout—there was no one part that was badly done. Mass Kate Bartlett as Mary Netley lacked that spontanety we find in Miss Germon's performance, but the judge her without comparison she did very well. The piece was well mounted, and the departure of "Ours" for the Crimes, in the third act, called forth loud cheers. andience that was as enthusiastic as it was large. Mr.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The Olympic Theatre was opened for the season last night by the manager, Mr. M. W. Hanley, with a very varied and entertaining programme. The hell was crowded with a large and appreciative audience, was crowded with a large and appreciative audience, who were kept in a roar of good humor from the beginning to the end of the performance. This consisted of a series of comic songs, dances, gymnastics, light farces and other diversions. Among the pieces of special merit were the exhibition of gymnastics by Algebraume Urabe, John Hart's linguistic farce, "Wanted, a Nurse," and Defenanty and Hengler's characteristic and musical entertainment, "Laugh and Be Merry."

"THE EQUESCURRICULUM."

Last night W. C. Coup's new show, "The Equescur riculum," opened in the old circus grounds, Fourcenth street, opposite the Academy of Music. The cats were well field and the audience seemed, by

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Captain Tyson's Account of the Voyage of the Florence.

DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING SUPPLIES

A Long Wait for Esquimaux and a Small Catch.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 30, 1878. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In pursuance of the orders of Captain Howgate directing me to proceed to Cumberland Gulf, or elsewhere in my discretion, for the purpose of collecting skins, skin clothing, Esquimau dogs and sledges, and other material and supplies necessary for a long Arctic voyage, we sailed from New London, Conn., on the 2d of August, 1877, at half-past ten A. M. After a long and tedious voyage of forty-one days we arrived in Cumberland Gulf. Owing to the large number of vessels we found there and the presence of others during the summer, which had left prior to our arrival, there was a very great dearth of skins; in fact, there were none. Two of these vessels, steamers, had carried such Esquimaux as were there to the southward; other E quimau who were accustomed to congregate there were off in the mountains deer hunting, and these, before their de parture, had contracted with some of the vessels for the skins they might obtain.

WAITING FOR THE ESOUIMAUX.

Under these circumstances you can readily perceive the difficult position in which we were placed. It being too late to go elsewhere I determined to stay and do the best we could. Accordingly we remained at Niantilio Barbor, latitude 65 deg. 10 min. north, longitudo 67 deg. 30 min. west, awaiting the return of the Esquimaux, which I concluded would be about the last of September or 1st of October. About the last of the former month many arrived, but they went immediately to the British vessels from Scotland with whom they had contracted. On the 28th one boat's crew arrived and came immediately to the Florence. These we opened, and on the 1st of October we got under way, intending to winter at the head of the Gull and remote from any of the other vessels. My object in this was to keep the Esquimaux we had secured from the influence of the whites in the Guil.

IN WINTER QUARTERS.

We visited the Keickertons Islands before going up, and, finding nothing there, continued on our way and anchored in Annatook Harbor, at the head of the Gulf, on the 7th of October, in latitude 66 deg. 28 min. porth, longitude 68 deg. 48 min. west. There we passed the winter and spring, in the meantime cellecting quite a number of skins. Some of these were made into clothing. Those we obtained in the spring, however, not having time to make them up we secured and packed away. On breaking out from our winter quarters in the summer of the present year we managed to induce five men to accompany us to the coast of Greenland. There were also five women and five ch'idren, making fitteen in all, and they carried with them a large number of skins.

On the 19th of July we sailed for Disco Island, carrying with us the fitteen Esquimaux, twenty-eight dogs, a fair quantity of skin clothing and a great many skins, soon to be put into shape by the manipulations of the women. We arrived at Disco on the last day of July, where, as of course you know, we did not meet any expedition. We waited patiently until the 22d of August, receiving no letters and no information concerning the vessels proposed to be sent out by the government, and then, despairing of any communication, we started on our return to Cumberland Guif, carrying everything with us.

and now came the most difficult portion of our voyage. The season has been very prolific in ice, none of the Scotch whalers being able to get through to Melville Bay on the Greenland side, and up to the time we left Disco the Danish ships had been unable to reach their upper settlements. We encountered the ice off Cape Mercy, latitude 64 deg. 45 min. porth. longitude 65 deg. 30 min. west, and worked our way through the pack a distance of 200 miles, often with the greatest labor and at times threatened with serious catastrophe. Happily we arrived in the Guif on the last day of August, and as the season was so far advanced that no further delay was practicable, we paid and discharged the Esquimaux on the 2d of Sentember and at once started on our return.

RESULTS OF THE VOYAGE.

With the results of the voyage there is every reseen to be satisfied, though the accomplishment of its immediate purposes led to no practical end. The scientific gentlemen, Messrs. Kumitn and Sherman, have been indefattrable in the performance of their duties and are much pleased with their discoveries. Of the more interesting results may be mentioned the finding of meteoric iron in the trap rock, the addition of five species of birds to the fauna of the Atlantic seaboard, and the procuring of a whate's skeleten. We have escaped sickness of any kind during the entire voyage and procured one fine head of whalebone weighing about eighteen hundred pounds. More than this in the whaling line it was impossible for us to do and attend to our other duties, even bad the season been an usually good one in this respect, the fact being that it has been almost an entire failure at Cumber-GEORGE T. TYSON.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

QUERRO, Sept. 30, 1878.
Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. E. G. P. Littleton. nanhew of the Dake of Northumberland, and military ferin home to Eugland, returned by the steamer Sardinias on Saturday night. He has been appointed military secretary to the Marquis of Lorne, and has been commissioned to engage servants and purchase horses for him in advance of his arrival. Major Dewinton, of England, is appointed secretary to the Marquis of Lorne, and Hon. Richard Moroton, brether of the Earl of Ducie and a gentleman of immense wealth, to be private secretary and comptroller.

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Indications of a court.

The mention of the latter offices causes some little feat that an attempt may be made by those who surround the Marquis and Frincess to establish a court here in European style. The rumor that the new Governor will be landed by the frigate Northampton in the second week of November at Halifax instead of Quebec causes diseatisfaction here, the reason gives—namely, the lateness of the season—being leaves—camely, the lateness of the season—being leaves Quebec November 23.

Lord Dufferin and staff will sail on the 12th from Quebec, embarking on the steamer on Friday night after a torchight procession from the citacel. A large first of river steamers, with bands of music and citizens, will accompany him for a distance dewn the river.